FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1834. [NO. 878.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
square for the first, & thirty cents for each
succeeding publication. Advertisers are request-
ed to note the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.
All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Episcopal Convention.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of
North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church,
Hillsboro, commencing on the 1st Wednesday
in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.
By order,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

*The Western Carolinian, People's Press, Ra-
leigh Register, Newbern Spectator and Elizabeth
City Star, will please give the above a few inser-*

Commission Agency.

J. & W. WINSLOW continue their Agen-
cy in Fayetteville, for the transaction of
Commission Business generally, the collection and
adjustment of Claims, Discount and Renewal of
Notes at either of the Banks, purchase of Stock,
payment and transfer of money, &c., &c.
March 25, 1834. 77-4w.

*The Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman,
North Carolinian, Newbern Spectator, Miners'
Observers' Journal, and People's Press, will in-
sert three times and forward their accounts to
this office.*

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,
500 BUSHELS CORN.
For sale by
THOS: SANDFORD & CO.
March 25. 77-tf.

A LIGHT New York made BAROUCHE WAG-
ON, with leather top and Harness, calculated
for one or two horses, for sale low by
JAMES MARTINE.
March 20, 1834. 77-eow3t.

Notice.

HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my
agent and attorney, to collect all debts and de-
mands due to me, with full authority to give and
receive discharges and acquittances for the same.
A. McIVER.
Fayetteville, *March* 25, 1834. 77 6w.

PURE CIDER.

JUST received by the Steamer John Walker,
10 barrels pure refined CIDER, very superior
WILLKINGS & Co
March 25, 1834. 77 tf

Coffee and Salt.

50 Bags prime COFFEE,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for
sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 25. 77-tf.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st
day of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the
name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high,
light complexion, high forehead,
has a scar over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is
about 25 years of age. He is well known about
Fayetteville, having been hired during the year
1832 to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is
probable that he is lurking about the town or its
vicinity. I will give the above reward for his de-
livery to me, *living* about ten miles South East of
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilming
ton Road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or
Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other
Jail so that I get him again.
SAMUEL C. GAUSE.
March 24, 1834. 77 6w.

PAPER.

500 Reams imperial printing PAPER,
150 do. large do do. do.
170 do. Super Royal do. do.
200 do. Medium, No 2, do. do.
250 do. do No. 3, do. do.
300 do. Foolscap writing do.
250 do. Wrapping do
For sale at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT THE MILL.
Fayetteville, *March* 25. 77eow4t.

NOTICE.

HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots
and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among
which are
Ladies, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Misses, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ladies' fine quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and
summer wear,
Gent's seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.
The above Stock is made of good materials, and
the present workmanship, and being anxious to dis
pose of it will sell it at prices much less than u-
sual, for cash.
W. L HAWLEY.
N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open
account, are informed that I shall be obliged to
have the collection of the same, if they are not
readily attended to. However unpleasant, this
is indispensable. W. L. H.
March 24. 77-tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all whom it may concern, that I have ap-
pointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full
power and authority to collect the debts due the
late firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same
by good and sufficient acquittances, and to make
sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said firm
which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.
MATTHEW F. FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.
March 24, 1834. 77tf.

50 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal
to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The
Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those
formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the
east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to
the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description
of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed
to purchase will view and examine for themselves.
It may however, be well to remark, that nearly
all those lands lie within one, two and three miles
of the town of Fayetteville, that they are various-
ly and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity
about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of
which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence,
and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton,
Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayette-
ville. Upon those lands there are certain im-
provements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair,
several of the buildings being entirely new.—
There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL,
and an eligible site for another Mill, all within an
half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of
Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower
Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the
improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco
Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, my
Wharf above the Ferry landing and one-half of the
Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a
lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I
also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Man-
sion, a new and commodious building near Hay-
mount and about a mile from the Town House,
with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of
a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c all
new. This lot contains between four and five a-
cres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water,
and may well be compared with any lot in this
part of the country for health, beauty and conve-
nience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract
of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton,
being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—
Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lum-
berton, which are as valuable and desirable as any
in that village. In all or any part of the above de-
scribed property, a great bargain will be given if
early application be made, as I am anxious to wind
up and settle my business in this part of the coun-
try The terms of sale will be made easy and ac-
commodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.
March 22, 1834. 77-tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to
the last Will and Testament of Nathan King,
dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice
to all who are indebted to said Estate to make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims against
said Estate, to present them, properly authentica-
ted, within the time prescribed by law, or this no-
tice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*
March 10, 1834.

N. B.—That on the 3d day of April next, will be
exposed to public sale, on a credit of six months,
at the late residence of the said Nathan King, de-
ceased, the following Property:

Seven Negroes, of different ages, Cattle,
Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Fur-
niture, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other
articles too tedious to mention; purchasers giving
bond with approved securities. Sale to continue
from day to day until all is disposed of.

Also, at the same time and place, will be
offered for sale, the following Tracts of Land, viz:

120 acres on the East side of Cape Fear,
and lying on the river, joining Col. Ashe and o-
thers, a large part of which is in a state of cultiva-
tion.

128 acres, called "the Old Plantation
Tract," joining F. C. Armstrong and others.

Also, 34 acres joining the above,

170 acres joining Jones and McKay's
Lands.

Also, five other tracts of Pine Land, on
the West side of Cape Fear, and on the waters of
Carver's and McPherson's Creeks, containing 1770
acres, well timbered and on good streams.

Terms will be liberal and made known on the
day of sale.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*
March 10, 1834. 77tf.

FOR SALE,

60 Bushels HAIR for plastering,
200 casks of unslacked Thomastown Lime,
20 do Plaster Paris, low for cash by the
bushel or cask.
I can be found at the Warehouse a few steps
South of the U. S. Bank.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 7, 1834. 65 tf

OPENING OF THE

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL,

DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of
the past winter, the progress of the building
designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in
this Institution, has been retarded much beyond
the expectations of the Executive Committee, un
der whose direction it was commenced in Decem-
ber last. And, as the material of this structure is
stone, the process of working in which is necessa
rily slow and greatly dependant on the weather,
there is now no hope of its completion by the time
heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty
likely to be experienced in procuring in time from
the North certain articles of furniture indispensa-
ble to the establishment, and the recently express-
ed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accom-
modations to be afforded by the new building, he
would be unable to carry into successful operation
the system adopted, has constrained the commit
tee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few
weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully inform-
ed, that the

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

Will be opened, (not on the first of April as be-
fore advertised, but) ON MONDAY, THE 2nd
DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time it may
be confidently relied on that every thing will be
in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, March 3, 1834. 75-4w.

Bank of Cape Fear,

6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capi-
tal of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature
at their last Session, will be opened at the places
designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of
APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days
thereafter, under the direction of the following
Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Exc'y David L. Swain,
Wm. S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.
Wilmington—President, Directors and Cashier.
Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange,
E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin,
John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.
Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haugh-
ton, William D. Rescoe, Rich'd Hoskins.
Hillsborough.—James Philips, Josiah Turner,
Jno. W. Norwood, James Webb.
Salem.—John J. Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vo-
gler, F. H. Shuman.
Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cow-
an, David F. Caldwell, Jno. Beard, Jr.
Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington
Morrison, Wm. W. Long.
Elizabeth City.—John L. Bailey, Miles White,
Jno. McMorin.
Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R.
C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.
Tarborough—Spencer D. Cotten, James W.
Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.
Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N.
Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope
Milton.—John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meri-
wether Lewis.
Lincolnton—Vardy McBee, Charles H. Hender-
son, Bartlett Shipp.
Morganton—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery,
Sam'l C. Tate.
Washington.—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice,
William L. Kennedy.
Wadesborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Med-
ley, A. W. Brandon.
Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger
J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.
Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Out-
law, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the
Commissioners will receive in payment of Sub-
scriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,)
Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of
North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the U-
nited States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of
the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not
be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of
South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston, also
Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers'
Bank of Virginia," except the Branches at Win-
chester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at
a discount of 1½ per cent. as an equivalent for the
expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in
rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*
Wilmington, March 12, 1834. 76-4t.

In pursuance of the above notice, Books for sub-
scription towards an increase of the Capital Stock
of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their
office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April
next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter.
For the Commissioners.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at
the Court House in Fayetteville the following
tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the
Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of
advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. Mc-Lauchlin, val $250	95
1 do on do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry Mc-Lean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val. $20	7
1 do Cool Spring, listed by do do for do do val. $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	83
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac. Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bow-en, $1	52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val. $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black, $2	98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Busbee,	38
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox, $1	29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening,
a general assortment of
British, French and American
GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in
New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past
favours, I would suggest to my friends and custo-
mers, that I should be pleased that they would
call and examine for themselves

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 18. 78tf

A New Supply of

Jack Downing & Col. Crockett!

JUST received, together with Yankee among
the Nullifiers; No. 25 and 26 Scott's Works;
Ferguson's Rome; Gillie's Greece; Pulpit Assist-
ant; Bailey's Algebra; Goodrich's Greek Lessons;
Ainsworth's Dictionary; Zion's Harp; Virginia
Housewife; Benjamin's Architect; Jay's Prayers;
8vo. Testaments; Methodist Hymns; Speller and
Definer; Paint Boxes and Paints; Crayons; Quills;
Laid Cap and Letter Papers; Slates, &c. &c.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*,
respectfully informs his customers in Town
and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and
Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Wins-
low, Esq., for collection, after the first day of A-
pril next—and all persons indebted to me are re-
quested to make payment to him.
March 10. 75tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,
NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBREL-
LAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT
STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Batter's TRIM-
MINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and
Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my
line too numerous to mention. The above Goods
have just been received from the North, and a
great many of them manufactured expressly for
me; all of which will be sold very low, either at
wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by
every arrival from New York.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the In-
testines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving
more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting
its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Disease,
and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite
and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of
EARTHENWARE, CHINA and
FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every
article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in
England, they are enabled to offer every induce-
ment to their customers in patterns, quality and
price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it
greatly to their interest to call, as the selections
which have been made, are with a view to the N.
Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article
will be put down to the lowest price which it can
be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made
to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a
continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 71- w.

On Thursday last, the lifeless body of a
man was discovered in the suburbs of this Ci-
ty, and though he had evidently been dead for
some days, it was readily recognized. His
name was *Valentine Roles*, a resident of this
county, and most respectably connected.—
The cause of his death has not certainly been
ascertained. He purchased at one of our
Drug Stores, a few day ago, a vial of lauda-
num which may have produced his death, or
under the influence of ardent Spirits, to the
use of which he was at times addicted, he
may have laid himself down, and perished
from exposure to the weather.—*Ral. Reg.*

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from the last letter of Major Jack Downing.

Now says I Gineral suppose you was ap-
pointed to defend the country agin an enemy
that was coming here from abroad, and the
enemy was say, 10,000 men, and they
would'nt tell you where they were going to
land; but you was obliged every week to tell
them where your men was—why says the
Gineral I'd go right down to New Orleans
and whip em jest as I did afore; but suppose
says I they wodn't go there again, but kept
dodgin about along the coast from one eend
to tother how then says I—then says the
Gineral I'd call out every man in the coun-
try, and I'd have 10,000 men in every fort
from New Orleans to Downingville—well
says I, that I suppose would be the only way
and if it was in harvest time it would be bad
work for the crops—I could'nt help that says
the Gineral I'd defend the country thro' thik
and thin—well says I, that's pretty much
what Squire Biddle is arter, he dont know
where we intend to attack his Bank, and we
make him tell us every week jest how the
Branches stand as to strength, and we have
tell'd him wee'd break him if we can, and
so as he would'nt be doin his duty if he did'nt
defend his Bank, he is obliged to keep every
point as strong as he can, and so a good deal
of money is idle jest as a good many militia
men w'd be idle in the war we've been talk-
ing on,—there aint one grain of difference
says I and evry attack we make agin the
Bank ony makes things worse; the people
all about the country see this now, and the
hull country is sufferin—now says I Gine-
ral, I'm gittin a leetle asham'd ont myself,
we have got into a scrape, I should like to git
out on't, and git you out on't too if I can,
at any rate, says I, I'll jest pack up my ax
and git my bundle ready for as things are
going it wont do to stay here.

The Gineral got considerable riled at this,
and slatted round a spell, but he soon see
that did'nt do no good for it ony set me
whistlin yankee doodle—and so to rights
says he, Major, did I ever tell you that ra-
koon story of mine and the bee tree and the
apple orchard—well says I, not as I knows
on, but I should like to hear it—and so the
Gineral he sot down and tell'd a plagy long
story about his goin out once with a gang of
his niggers a rackoonin—it was jest arter the
last Ingen war and folks all about the coun-
try was beginin to think that Gineral Wash-
ington was a fool to him—it wasn't long a-
fore he tree'd a rackoon, and he set the nig-
gers to work cuttin down the tree, this tree
stood right along side an old farmer's apple
orchard—and afore it was half cut down a
man cum along and asked the Gineral what
he was arter and he tell'd him, why, says he,
Gineral you are barkin up the rong tree this
time, for I jest see that rakoon jump to the
next tree, and afore this he is a mile off there
in the woods—the Gineral tell'd him he was
mistaken, and jest then the old farmer cum
out and he asked the Gineral what on earth
he was cuttin down that tree for, that it was
one of the best bee trees on his farm, and
had supplied his family and the neighbors
round with honey for a good many seasons;
and that the bees was jest swarmin agin in it.

And with that, the Gineral got wrathy,
and telled the Niggers to cut away, and down
went the tree, right across the orchard fence;
and says the Gineral if the rackoon aint there
go on and cut down the apple orchard, till
you find him; and the Niggers kept at it, but
afore they cut down many trees the old far-
mer larnt wisdom; and he come to the Gin-
eral, and tell'd him he was right arter all,
for the rackoon was jist where he thought he
was, and he has jumped from one apple tree
to another, and was now in his cellar, and
with that, the Gineral he call'd off the Nig-
gers, and tell'd the farmer it was well he had
found the rackoon as soon as he did, for he'd
a cut down every tree in his orchard; and so
I tell'd him, says the Gineral he might keep
the rackoon for larnin wisdom.

Now, says I, Gineral, what was your no-
tion; why says he, Major, if I had'nt done
jist so, it would agone all round the country
that I know'd nothin about rackoonin; and
it's jist so with the Bank, if I give up my
notion *now*, folks will say I know nothin
about Bankin, and afore I'll do that, I'll
break evry man in trade, from one eend of
the country to the other. I'll let folks know,
afore I am done, that Andrew Jackson
knows as much of Bankin, as he does of
Rackoonin.

Well, says I, Gineral, I don't see how you
git sich notions. Nor I don't nother, Ma-
jor, says the Gineral, but it has always been
my way when I git a notion to stick to it till
it dies a natural death—and the more folks
talks agin my notions the more I stick to
em. Now says I, Gineral that was a pret-
ty good story you've been tellin, and I'd
like to tell you one—and the Gineral he fill-
ed his pipe, and I began: A spell ago, says
I, my old Grandmother Danforth—by my
mother's side—you know, says I, Gineral,
my mother was a Danforth—and so I tell'd
the Gineral as far as I could all about the
hull Danforth family, and gitting that strait,
I got back agin to my old Grandmother
Danforth—well, says I, she owned an old
hen that was one of the curiesest critters
that ever cluk'd. This old hen was never
remarkable for laying eggs—but she was a
master hand in hatchin on em—my old
Grandmother Danforth used to keep this old
critter always busy, and as fast as she hatch'd
one batch, she'd stick under her another—
it got so at last all the other fowls about the
place would come and slide themselves in a-
long side this old hen and lay their eggs in
her nest—sometimes ducks—sometimes
gees—and sometimes dunghill fowls and
Bantums, it made no odds which; this old
hen would hatch em all out, and was just as
tickled every mornin when the young ones
would crawl out of the nest as though she
had laid the eggs herself—and was all the
while ruffled and rumpled, and ready for a
fight—and so I tell'd the Gineral a good long
story about this old hen—and about her trou-
bles—and how the other fowls used to im-
pose upon her, and so forth.

The Gineral was a good deal taken with
this story and he has been tellin on't to Mr.
Van Buren, and Amos Kindle and the rest
of the Cabinet—and one on e'm came to me
to know what barin that story had on *The
Government*—and all I could say about it
was, that the Gineral tell'd me his rakoon
story, to show how important it was for him
to stick to a notion right or wrong—and as
he didn't know exactly how he got his no-
tions, I thought I'd tell him the story of my
old gran-mother Danforth's hen, and see if
that would throw any light ont.

Then they wanted to know if I intended
to compare the general to that old hen—and
I tell'd 'em it want so much my business as
other folks—it was enuf for me to tell the
story jist as it was. One thing howsoever,
says I, is pritty sartin, and that is, that the
Gineral has got some plagy odd fowls about
him, and that pritty much all on 'em have
been dropping their eggs under him to hatch
for 'em, and nothin has come out of the nest
yet that the people like. And says I if some
on you don't manage to stand aside and let
an egg go in the nest worth hatching, I am
peskily afraid the people won't stand it much
longer, but will make a clean sweep of the
hull on you, and break up the old nest in
the bargain, and so says I that's all for the
present. Your old friend.

J. DOWNING,
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it,
it is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the
debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the
world enter into voluntarily servitude. The uni-
versal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this
country. Many a married man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an indus-
trious man. He had got as good a farm as lay in
the North Parish of Applebury. But unfortunate-
ly he gave way to the prevailing fashion of get-
ting in debt, and a bad life he led of it. At thirty
he owed £2,000. His farm yielded about that
sum. He could not live without purchasing some
things, and so all the money he could raise went
to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had
every thing to buy on credit. So at the year's
end, with interest and cost, and loss of time, and
extra charge for things because he did not make
ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the
year before. Thus embarrassed, dunned and dun-
ned was poor Thornbury for twenty years.

Not so with his cousin, Ned Foster.—He vowed
he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was
about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he
was not forced by duns or executions to sell it out
of season, he got the highest price; as he paid for
things when he got them, he had them 2 per cent.
cheaper—as he paid neither interest nor cost, and
lost no time in running to borrow money or see
his creditors, he laid up £90 a year, and lived
quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

When poor Thronbury saw a man riding up the
road, his anxious looks told him as plainly as it
could, "plauge on that fellow he has come to dun."
When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor
no matter how lately he had been dunned, he turn-
ed pale and looked sorrowfully anxious, until the
visitor was known.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article.
Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he
has no money; buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay-
day must come, and ten chances to one, like death
it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me ye
who have experienced it, did the pleasure of pos-
sessing the article bear any proportion to the pian
of being called on to pay for it when you had it
not in your power.

Good people, hark ye. A few rules, well kept,
will contribute much to your happiness and inde-
pendence. Never buy on credit when you can
possibly do without. Take pride in being able to
say "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes
thoughtless; daughters now and then extravagant.
Many a time when neither the wife nor the daugh-
ter would willingly give a single pang to the fond
father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get
articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but
difficult for him to buy; he purchases on credit, is
dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched
by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert pre-
sents his compliments to the ladies, and begs they
would have the goodness to read the last eight lines
once a week till they get them by heart, and then
act as their own excellent disposition will direct.

Above all things good people, never go in debt
to a tavern. To grog, to toddy, to sling, to bit-
ters! Oh horrid! what a bill! Never owe your
shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your black-
smith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keep-
ing in debt, it is downright injustice to those
whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy the farmer who owes not a pound,
But lays up his fifty, each year that comes round:
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun;
To Bank or to justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

Bread and Steak.—An elderly fat gen-
tleman in discussing a warm beef steak at a
Highland inn called to the waiting boy, 'Don-
ald, bring me more bread, for I eat a great
deal of bread to my steak.' Donald answer-
ed, with much modest simplicity, 'Ay, and
please your honor, and ye eat a great deal of
steak to your bread.'

20 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

From the National Intelligencer.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

We hardly know how to select, or where to begin with an abbreviated notice of several recent important movements among the People. Those in the great cities, as expressing the sentiment of *multitudes* on the present crisis in public affairs, seem pre-eminently to claim our regard. We shall confine ourselves to a notice of a few of them.

In Albany, the Seat of Government of the State of New York, pursuant to a respectful request signed by two thousand eight hundred of the People, a very large meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at which John Townsend presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Resolutions, reported by the Hon. Ambrose Spencer from a Committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted by acclamation. The resolution which follows is one, and, perhaps, the most significant among them:

Resolved, That we are compelled to say, the removal of the public deposites, by the direction and on the responsibility of the President, was an act highly arbitrary, illegal, unconstitutional, and in violation of the plighted faith of the nation, because the power of removing the deposites was vested solely in the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used as a conservative, and *not* as a final power, in the event that the public treasure should be in danger, or in the event that the Bank should refuse or neglect to perform those fiscal duties which it had stipulated to perform, neither of which events, confessedly, had happened because the public moneys have been removed from the control of Congress, and are now subject to the Executive will, and *thus there has been concentrated in the hands of one person the purse and the sword of the nation, a union incompatible with every principle of a republican Government, and every idea of civil liberty;* because this removal took place on the verge of the assembling of Congress, in utter disregard of the rightful jurisdiction of that body as the representatives of the people, whereby the President has acquired, by his own unauthorized act, a capacity of rendering ineffectual and powerless the will of the national legislature, by the accustomed exercise of the *veto*, unless two-thirds of both Houses should concur in a measure for the restoration of the deposites; and because the President has thus, by a high-handed act of power, wrested from Congress their constitutional and legitimate powers and duties over the national treasures.

At various stages of the proceedings, the meeting was addressed by Judge Spencer, Samuel S. Lush, and D. D. Barnard, Esqs. An eloquent Memorial to Congress, prepared by the latter gentleman, was unanimously agreed to, and a committee of twenty-one citizens appointed to be the bearers of it to Washington.

In the City of Philadelphia, the great Meeting of Citizens opposed to the late measures of the Executive was held, as expected, on Thursday afternoon last. The numbers composing it are variously estimated at thirty, forty, and fifty thousand persons.—All the principal stores throughout the city were closed; the People came to the ground by trades, and in companies, with banners, &c. Daniel Groves, Esq. presided. Very strong resolutions were adopted, on motion of Col. Peter A. Browne. Twenty delegates were appointed to the Harrisburg Convention, at the head of whom we observe the name of John Sergeant. After the meeting adjourned, and before the various trades left the neighbourhood, they proceeded to the residence of W. J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, and gave him an enthusiastic round of cheers.

Mr. Duane, after being called for, came forth and addressed the People briefly but eloquently, saying, that though he had, since his retirement, declined attending any public meeting, he was incapable of indifference at a crisis like the present. "As to the present condition of the country," he said "all hope of relief from the President, or from Congress, is fallacious. The ballot-boxes are the only refuge of a people who are resolved to be free, and at the same time obedient to the laws."

The most important movement, however, that we have seen an account of, is the Merchant's Meeting in the City of New York, at the Exchange, on Thursday afternoon last, to receive the Report of *the Union Committee*. Abraham Ogden acted as chairman, and Moses H. Grinnell as Secretary. We copy a part of these deeply interesting proceedings, as follows:

John A. Stevens, a member of the Committee, came forward, and, in the name of Albert Gallatin, Esq. their chairman, presented the report prepared by them. The advanced age and feeble health of Mr. Gallatin, he trusted, would be a sufficient apology for the absence of that gentleman, who was particularly desirous on this occasion to meet his fellow-citizens, and, by his presence, bear testimony to the deep interest he took in the present momentous state of affairs. Philip Hone, after some preliminary remarks, read the report. Pelatiah Perit, Esq. then offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting, concurring in the views and opinions of the Committee and on the causes of the present distress, its proper remedies, and the measures of alleviation they have suggested, approve and adopt this report.

2. *Resolved*, That the City Banks be requested to take into earnest consideration the several propositions submitted to them by the Committee, and to adopt all the measures founded on mutual forbearance and assistance, and on concert and harmony of action, which may enable them to afford the greatest relief to the community.

3. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the Board of Brokers to discontinue, in compliance with public opinion, sales of stocks on time, in the manner proposed by the Committee.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Union Committee for the faithful discharge of their duties to this time, and that they be requested to continue their patriot labors and to report further to a public meeting, or otherwise, as they may deem expedient.

After some remarks by Mr. Perit, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following Resolutions, *sent to the meeting by* Albert Gallatin, Esq. were proposed in his absence by John A. Stevens, Esq.—

1. *Resolved*, That the removal of the public moneys from the place where they were by law deposited and declared by a late vote of Congress to be perfectly safe, in virtue of the sole order of the President issued only two months before that body was again to assemble, and with the avowed object of being enabled thereby to interpose his veto if Congress persisted in its opinion;

The unexampled interference with the officer to whom the public purse is entrusted, in the performance of duties by law exclusively assigned to that officer;

The appointment, during the recess of the Senate, of a temporary officer, for the special purpose of doing an act, which no Secretary of the Treasury regularly appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate would have performed;

Are an abuse of the powers vested by the Constitution in the President, and encroachments upon the legislative authority of Congress, upon the laws and upon the constitutional participation of the Senate in appointments to office, which, unless arrested, must give to the President alone, the exclusive control over the purse, over the currency, and over private and public credit.

2. *Resolved*, That these acts, and others of a similar description; the frequent and indiscriminate use of the President's Veto; his belief in his own infallibility; his fixed determination that His will alone shall govern; the avowal that, whatever that may be, He must, at all events, be sustained; or, in other words, "that the King can do no wrong!" the substitution of the worship of a man for our ancient notions of entire freedom of opinion and love of liberty, are subversive of the principles of our institutions, and tend, ultimately, leaving us hardly the name and forms of a Republic, to convert it substantially into a Monarchy.

3. *Resolved*, That there is a redeeming spirit in our free and glorious institutions, which guarantees their perpetuity; and that, for the true and only remedy, and with a perfect conviction of ultimate success, we fearlessly appeal to "the People of the United States," our and their own legitimate sovereign.

These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, considering by what mind they were conceived, and by what pen deliberately committed to paper, and by whom solemnly adopted, embody the most formidable and conclusive testimony against the late measure of the Executive that we have yet seen.

On the same evening, a Meeting was held of "the Young Men of the City of New York, opposed to the measures of the National Executive, and the hasty and ill-advised action of their State Legislature, in relation to the currency of the country;" at which a number of Resolutions were adopted echoing, with an increased vivacity, the sentiments expressed by their Fathers at the Exchange. In addition to which, Mr. Gallatin's Resolutions previously adopted at the Exchange, were unanimously adopted.

At Taunton, in Massachusetts, on Wednesday week, the Hon. Francis Baylies late Minister to Buenos Ayres, an original Jackson man, made a speech before a Convention of the people of Plymouth and Bristol counties, called without distinction of party, in which he condemned the removal of the deposites, and spoke in favor of a memorial representing the state of the currency, and the public distress. He was of opinion, however, as many are, that the removal was not made from impure motives, but originated in mistake, and want of foresight.

New York.—The last Mail brings us the copy of a message of some length, from Governor Marcy to the Legislature of the State of New York, recommending the creation of a State Stock, to the amount of Four or Five Millions of Dollars, to be lent to the Banks in the city of New York, to enable them to sustain the pressure, which is admitted to exist, upon the whole Banking System of the State. This step has produced some sensation amongst the People in the great State. The Albany Evening Journal pithily remarks upon it as follows.

"This is a most unprecedented measure. It reverses the whole order of Banking. It proposes, at a season of embarrassment and distress, when the people are looking to their Banks for relief, that the people should actually relieve the Banks!

The question is distinctly presented whether the State of New York will lend the Banks *four million of Dollars* to sustain Jackson and Van Buren in a wanton and ruinous "EXPERIMENT" upon the currency of the country. The Legislature will obey the Regency, unless it is recalled to its duty by an overwhelming burst of the public indignation.

We have been constantly assured, until this moment, that the State Banks were abundantly prepared for every emergency. But *this Message dispels that illusion.* The Executive has made a total thrust at the credit of the local Banks, by proposing such an extraordinary measure for their relief."

NEW YORK MEMORIAL.

Dr. Sutherland is not the only member of Congress that presents petitions with strange names.—Mr. CAMBRELENG, of New York, recently laid before the House of Representatives a memorial against the bank, and against the restoration of the deposites, which was signed, as he said, by respectable men, his constituents. The following names are selected from the list, probably as among the elite of the host:

Billy Cahill,	Nick Corshoar,
Tom Noles,	Peter Coircrow,
Jim Crow, Jr.	Bull Burk, Jr.
Teddy O'Rooke,	Port Levi,
Duff Green not ded,	Bryon the Brave,
Col. Pluck,	King of Leinster,
Black Hawk,	James Twaddle,
Hurrah for Jackson,	Jim Cunnon,
Peter Pocuck,	Tim Flomly,
Peter Parley,	Hugh Thoughy,
	Peter Scott.

The New York Star adds—We have a host more of similar names, but are truly disgusted with the task of looking them over. Such folly as well as baseness, is without a parallel. Some of our friends have thought it impossible that such names as we give could have been sent on to Washington. We assure them it is strictly true. The memorial with the signatures, was printed by order of Congress, and we took what we published yesterday from the printed copy. It is on the desk in our office, open to the inspection of any one who wishes to see it.

It is stated in the New York Courier and Enquirer, that it was Mr. Blair, of S. C. who said, while Mr. Pinckney was speaking on Thursday, "that's a lie." Mr. Pinckney is a religious man, and will not fight a duel. This, Mr. Blair knew perfectly well.

Crockett's Life.—Messrs. Carey & Hart have published the Life of David Crockett, written by himself. It is one of the "most funny" productions that we have seen these many years. It is racy, marked with the author's peculiar style of composition, and stored with anecdotes of his life from his birth to the time of narration.

United States Gazette.

THE BANK OF MARYLAND STOPPED.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, MARCH 24, 1834.

The following notice was handed for insertion by the Cashier of the Bank of Maryland, last night, when this paper was about going to press:

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND, 24th MARCH, 1834.

The board of directors of this institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once, is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is, not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposite, and the open accounts due by the Bank, and these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order: R. WILSON, Cashier.

Baltimore, March 24, 1834.

The announcement in the papers of this morning, of the stoppage of this Bank, came like an electric shock upon the City of Baltimore. We do not recollect at any period to have witnessed such a general excitement among all classes. The streets all the forenoon have been filled with groups of citizens. What this event will lead to, no one can tell. All the other banks have been called upon, more or less, for payment of their Notes in Specie, which, of course, have been met.—We hope, in this matter, a forbearing spirit will be manifested, and that the public will not withdraw that confidence that has been so long and so well deserved.—*Patriot.*

Letters from Baltimore, received this morning, state that on the failure of the Maryland Bank, the whole town was in an uproar, all classes of people in motion and commotion, a run on all the Banks; such a day of excitement, one writer says, he never witnessed before. The stockholders in the Maryland Bank, will, it is said, lose all. The following facts are stated in one of the letters—our readers will make their own comments on the use thus made of the public monies.

"This Bank has been circulating vast numbers of its notes in the West; last week a draft from the West for $150,000 was presented through the Branch Bank—the President Poultney asked *one day.* It was granted—an express was sent to Mr. Secretary Taney, who drew on the Branch for $200,000, thus the draft on the Maryland Bank was paid, and the other $50,000 were deposited in the *Pet* Bank, the Union, which has done every thing in its power to sustain Poultney's Bank, but all in vain, though aided by the Government in the sum of $150,000."

Where does Mr. Secretary Taney find authority thus to sport with the public funds for the support of local banks?

By information to the 26th February, we learn that the Planters' Bank of Natchez has determined to call a meeting of the stockholders, to take into consideration the expediency of giving up the *public deposites*, which are ascertained to be more injurious than beneficial to the institution.

Our correspondent adds, that there has been a strong anti-Jackson meeting held at Natchez, in consequence of the universal pressure and distress, and that the *Veto and Experiment* party could not succeed in collecting more than twelve persons to sustain the Administration.

We have received from Woodville, *State of Mississippi*, an account of a large and most respectable meeting of citizens, in relation to the public distress. Very emphatic resolutions were passed, condemning the removal of the deposites, and recommending the renewal of the Bank charter.

National Gazette.

The Evening Post, the leading Administration journal in New York, referring to the contingency of the Senate's disagreeing to a proposition from the House of Representatives to close the session on a particular day, says—

"We opine that the old General would cut the dispute very short between the two Houses of Congress, and send those honourable bodies home to their constituents telling them not to come to Washington again until the first Monday in December next, and giving them the long interval to regain their temper in, and to cut and dry materials for long-winded speeches against that time. We have no sort of doubt that the "old Roman" would take upon himself to do this."

Pennsylvania.—The Senate of this State on Saturday last, decided against a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States!

Mr. Petriken's first resolution, declaring that the Bank ought not to be rechartered, was passed, *yeas* 19, nays 13. The second resolution, declaring that the Deposites ought not to be restored, was passed, yeas 18, nays 14.

The madness of party—considering all that Pennsylvania, at least, owes to the existence of the Bank of the United States—can go no farther.

The bill from the House to provide for a general system of Education by common schools has passed the Senate. Some amendments have been made by the Senate but not such as to change the general features of the bill.—*New York American.*

"Would not the uses to which the bitter enemies of the President pervert every thing which falls from his lips, justify him in closing his doors against the intrusion of the *vulgar herds* that daily infest his apartments?"—*Pennsylvanian.*

We are opposed to these delegations.—We cannot see with patience the People bringing humble memorials for relief to the foot of any individual, when they should be thundering their *demand* for redress in the ears of their representatives. Our country has seen no such proceedings heretofore, and will not, we hope, in future. We would not have the sovereign People exposed, in the person of their Delegates, to the possibility of being treated like the serfs of the Autocrat, or the slaves of the Grand Porte. What, shall we see the personal application of the People to their *servant* received with a haughty disdain, and an overbearing contumely? Shall we hear that application characterized as the "*intrusion of vulgar herds* that *infest* his apartments."—Who are these "vulgar herds" that are thus spurned by the foot of power? It should be sufficient to say that they are delegates of the People, but they are, if possible, more. They are among the most intelligent, respectable, useful, and patriotic citizens in our community. The country cannot produce a body of men more enlightened, disinterested, and devoted to the honor and welfare of their country, than the delegates sent by the citizens of Philadelphia to the President. Yet these are the "*vulgar herds* that daily infest his apartments."—*Phila. Intelligencer.*

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, it appears, by questions that have been taken within the last week, that although but a few short months past, both branches of the Legislature of the State, by very large majorities, expressed opinions favorable to the extension of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, there is a majority now which approves of the removal of the deposites. It cannot be believed, for a moment, that such is the sentiment of the Republicans (those who understand the meaning of the term) in the State of Pennsylvania.—*Nat. Int.*

In a recent resolution, by the Builders of the City and County of Philadelphia, it is averred that the amount of present and prospective employment, for all branches of industry connected with the erection of buildings in the City and County of Philadelphia, has been affected *to the extent of seventy-five per cent.*, compared with last year's business.

On Monday last, in the Senate, in presenting the Boston Memorial, signed by nearly 7000 respectable citizens, Mr. Webster made a series of very impressive and apposite remarks, among which are the following.

"Where were the public treasures of the United States? No man in the Senate knew; no man in the other House knew. The last time that the Senate had heard of them, they were deposited in certain banks not fixed or created by its will. They might be changed, for aught the Senate knew, within the last half hour, to some other place which it knew not. What was, (said Mr. W.) the condition of the treasury six months ago? Was it situated as it is now? Did not every member know where the money was then?—and had not Congress an account of it, and could see that it was all there? Had Congress any such right now? Had that House, or the other, the power to go to the Bank of the Metropolis, or to the Manhattan Bank, in order to see that the moneys deposited in those places were safe?—The Executive had now the preservation of the public treasure, and Congress had no control over it.

"It was a fact not to be denied, that every dollar of the public money—ordinarily eight or ten millions—between the moment of its receipt at the Custom House and the Land Offices—from the moment of its appropriation under the authority of law, was under the entire, exclusive government of the Secretary of the Treasury—Congress knew not where—Congress declared not how."

The Alexandria Gazette says—"Mr. Benton, having been employed for a week in loading his cannon, applied the match on Friday, in the Senate, and—*fired.* We understand that the crowd was immediately dispersed and that there was much smoke and noise."

A letter to the Editor of the New York American says:

Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, having resumed his address in the House of Representatives on the Bank subject, went on to picture and censure the language of the President to the Committees who waited on him; and alluding to the attempts made to bring them into discredit, he called on a former steady friend of the President, who was present with the Baltimore delegation, to come out and contradict them, or else to verify them. Mr. Heath very creditably and promptly did the latter. Mr. W. then hoped their veracity would be no longer questioned; and the other honorable members from Baltimore, and Mr. Secretary Taney, may, as all are Baltimoreans, now settle the matter at issue between them.

MR. CALHOUN'S PLAN.

Much interest has been excited by the report that Mr. Calhoun was to bring out a bill for chartering *a* bank, or rechartering *the* bank, and anxiety has been manifested to ascertain the details. We have no means to gratify this curiosity, beyond the following extract from the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

"Mr. Calhoun is opposed to Mr. Webster's plan, as embraced in his bill, because, as he argues, it leaves the Currency unfixed, and refers only to the Bank question. He said that the *disease* which prevails, is the excess of the paper currency over the specie: the *remedy*, to diminish the paper currency, and the *means of perfecting the remedy*, by using the banks to cure the disease which the Banks have introduced, as you apply snow to the frozen limb, and apply fire to extract fire. He did not go into details. The United States Bank, he said, could be renewed for twelve years, prohibited from issuing notes under ten dollars for the first six years, and under twenty for the rest of the term: all dues to the Treasury under ten dollars to be paid in coin, &c. The details he left to be settled hereafter. Mr. C. also declared himself in favor of a reduction of interest on discounts by the Bank.

On Saturday last the buildings erected opposite Old Town, for the accommodation of the Labourers, employed by the government in the improvement of the navigation of the River, below this town, were consumed by fire. We have not heard the cause of this accident.—*Wilmington Press.*

To the Editor of the New York American:

The annexed extract is taken from an address to the People of North Carolina, in 1828, written by Mr. Gaston. Is it any longer prophecy, or is it already history?

"We should be unfaithful to our duty, if we did not advert to some of the peculiar traits in General Jackson's character, which fill us with serious apprehensions. All know—his friends boast of—his energy—his decision—his high spirit—his tenacity of reputation—and his promptitude for action.

"Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel." These qualities in excess may be pernicious even in the soldier; but in a Civil Magistrate, unless directed by wisdom, controlled by moral and religious principles, tempered by moderation, united with sound constitutional knowledge, and enlarged views of policy, they are fraught with danger—they may produce *mischief* of the *most appalling kind.* Where command is unlimited, and obedience perfect, a General may press forward to the attainment of his purpose, disdainful of obstacles. But place him in the Chair of State, where he *finds himself fenced around* by the *Constitutional barriers* erected for the preservation of civil freedom, and his *impetuous temper* must *chafe* and *fret* within the *circle of restraint.* At length, *impatient of confinement*, he will be tempted to *burst its bounds* and *trampling on constitutional restrictions*, relying on his popularity, and secure of the *devoted obedience* of his *followers*, he will enact the *accustomed part* of the soldier, seeking the end, *regardless* of the *means* and reckless of the *consequences.*" * * * * * *

The very prospect of his elevation seems to us, to have already produced an unfortunate change in the tone of public sentiment and morals.—The pacific virtues, so intimately associated with the charities of life and the best interests of social man—*reverence* for *law—restraint* of *passion—respect* for age and *station—decency* towards adversaries, are thrown by as impediments which retard the career of conquest. *Violence, intimidation, boasts of resistless strength*, common military artifices, are used to dispirit and terrify resistance.

"In martial equipage they issue forth."

And little else seems wanted but the waving banner and the warlike music, to make this march to Power military in all its respects. Should it terminate in victory, may it be but a victory over political foes, and not over the Constitution—the Peace—the Morals—and the Liberties of the Country."

Can any American look at this extract from the wise foreboding of as wise a man as these United States contains, and not lament that the warning voice was not timely listened to, and not admit, in bitter sadness, that its worst anticipations have been too literally realized?—*Ed. N. Y. American.*

The Stockholders of the Girard Bank, the Deposite Bank at Philadelphia, have by a decided majority, decided in favor of a restoration of the Government deposites to the Bank of the United States. In the Official paper, in this city, under date of Monday last, it is declared that in the event of such a determination by the Stockholders of the Girard Bank, "That Bank ought, and no doubt will, in pursuance of its contract, be required to pay every dollar of deposites on hand the moment it refuses to receive the accruing revenue. Not the indulgence of a day, nor an hour, should be given to an institution which deserts the post it has voluntarily assumed," &c. "No; not a day should be given to this Bank if it shall prove recreant. If other safe State Banks can be found in Philadelphia city or county to take the deposites, there let them be placed; if not, let them be transferred to Baltimore and New York; and in the last resort, sooner than yield *one inch* to this insolent and usurping power, which is forming the banks into a league against the people, let them be locked up in a vault in the custom House." After this, the rest of the Deposite Banks will know, at least, *upon what terms* they hold the public deposites. *Rule* or *ruin* seems to be the watchword of the party.

National Intelligencer.

An Admission!—Mr. King, the new Senator from Georgia, in a Speech made by him, a few days since, on the Deposite Question, stated in plain and explicit terms, that "if a restoration of the Deposites to the Bank of the United States had simply been proposed, without connecting with it an attack upon the Administration, it would have united in its favor two-thirds of each branch of Congress. And the reason why such a vote cannot now be obtained, is, that it would break down Gen. Jackson's Administration." One such fact as this is worth columns of declamation, and it is one which should lead every lover of his country and her institutions to serious and deliberate reflection. Let them bear in mind that the declaration comes, not from an opponent of the Administration, but, from one high in its confidence. And, from such a source, the sovereign people are told, that although two-thirds of each branch of Congress are firmly convinced that the measure of the Executive, alluded to, is unwise; that its influence upon the country is decidedly pernicious; that the distress it has created is ruining thousands, and that it is their duty to take steps to relieve the community, *yet they are restrained from doing what they know it is their duty to do, because the performance of it will necessarily impair the influence of a popular leader.*—This consideration, according to the admitted doctrine of the Administration, is more imperative upon the Representatives of the people, and entitled to greater weight than the known wishes of their Constituents.—The spirit of Party demands of its votaries implicit obedience to its behests, and that there are numbers, even in that ark of our political safety, the Halls of Congress, who glory in being acknowledged as leige subjects, is unfortunately too evident. If such *man-worshippers* can mislead the American people, by the deceptive guises employed to delude them, then has the proud spirit of independence which animated the bosoms of our patriotic ancestors departed from among us.—*Ral. Reg.*

Good Breeding.—Many persons conceive that *excess of politeness* constitutes *good breeding*—but they are egregriously deceived—nothing can be more annoying to a modest man than to be pestered with *civilities.* A *well bred* man will endeavor to relieve his guest from all restraint, and will not by impertinent, but well meant importunities, be perpetually reminding him that he *is* a guest.

From the Newbern Spectator

Amidst the din of politicks, it should not be forgotten by our brother Editors that the time is far distant when candidates for our State Legislature will be presenting themselves, and it is necessary to endeavour to impress on the minds of the people the importance of a judicious choice. At no other period of our existence as a State have so many questions of vital interest arisen for decision. Internal Improvements, Public Education, the amendment of the Constitution,—the right decision of these questions alone requires the exercise of sound wisdom; and this cannot be looked for from those who are most ready to offer themselves, or from those who have already proved by their acts little they understand and value these important interests of the prosperity of our commonwealth. It is mortifying as the answer must be, we are behind those who have hitherto legislated for the interests of every other State in the Union is so destitute of Common Schools, of primary sources of information, and of every facility for preparing the rising generation for the proper discharge of the duties of intelligent and useful citizens? The defence of the State is nothing, if of them make, viz., that the State is rich, and that will not avail. The people know better, and also that to perpetuate ignorance is to perpetuate poverty.—What has been done to develope the natural resources of the State? Literally nothing. In both these important matters we are at least a century behind the northern States, and a century behind our neighbours. Where the blame can be given,—we have been misgoverned. The whole course of public instruction; which has a direct bearing on health and vigour through other parts of life, has been shamefully neglected here, and in consequence is, that we are not progressing pace with others in the race of improvement. Every year we hailed the awakening of the people to a proper sense of their situation, as the harbinger of a happy and prosperous futurity. All eager to rescue our State from the reproach of apathy, all looked to the Legislature for the commencement of the good work; but instead of it they gave us a stone! With experience of the past before our eyes, if we permit them to do again, the fault will be ours, the people will be to blame; but when the cause is known, when the effects of a correct course are to their prosperity and happiness, we cannot moment suppose that they will agree to respect.

Unanimity between the different sections of State is absolutely necessary to the successful execution of reform. This cannot be obtained while some of them are arbitrarily subject to evil effects of unequal representation and its consequences. Let the abolition of this evil be the first step; then, and not till then, will the fairs feel the invigorating impulse of a free people, and success will unquestionably follow. To secure the great objects aimed at by the candidate should be voted for till he has locally pledged himself to promote the establishment of common schools, the amendment of the Constitution, and internal improvements of legislative judgment and action on these subjects may be overlooked, but on these grand questions there can safely be but one mind.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following cases, since our last:

March 17. Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of West v. Bank from Rowan; reversing the *Judgment* on the account, and also, as *to the damages* assessed rendering a judgment for the debt on the account and the costs of the Courts below, and ordering judgment against the Plaintiff for the of this Court.

The case of Chapman v. Van Pelt was to be remanded to the Superior Court of for the County of Craven, as having been turely sent up to this Court.

March 18. Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Buford ton; declaring the Complainant entitled and passing upon the various exceptions the parties to the report of the Clerk.

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, delivered the Court, in the case of Rudisell by v. Watson, in Equity, from Mecklen ing the Complainant's *bill* with costs.

March 19. Gaston, *Judge*, delivered ion of the Court, *in the case of* Pool Wilkinson, *in Equity, from Granville.* the bill of *the Complainant.*

Ruffin, *Chief-Justice*, delivered the Court, in the case of Gillis and quity, from Montgomery; reversing made below at the Spring Term 1833, ing that the Complainants may redeem ses on the payment of $746 55 cents, from 1st March 1833, (deducting day, at the rate of $35 per annum,) of the Superior Court, on or *before* the of July next.

March 20. Daniel, Judge, delivered of the Court, in the case at law from ses Jarvis *v.* John B. Dawson. the judgment below, and discharging

March 22. Gaston, Judge, delivered of the Court, in the case of Mulford from Bladen; affirming the judgment in the case of Everett and others *v.* Poor and others, from Wayne; affirming below in all things, except so far as it 3d exception to the answers of the in the case of Godwin Jones *v.* Drury others, from Wake; declaring the quests in the will of the plaintiff's wife are revoked as to a moiety only cil.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the the Court, upon the petition in noir, of Lassiter *v.* Dawson; dismissing tion.—Also, in the case of Whitlock Clement Arnold, from Randolph; for the Plaintiff and directing an in the case of Jones & Robeson den; affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion in the case of Susan Harris *v.* Equity, from Granville; rendering for the Plaintiff. Also, the in the case of Jacob White's from Perquimans; reversing and awarding a new trial.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the stant, says, "We understand that about $24,000, signed by the General, were on Saturday presented counter of the Mechanics and Bank of this city, and refused payment. Barry not having *funds* sufficient in stitution."

Joseph Bonaparte has published, in and Italian, an historical epic, in lumes, entitled "Napoleon," being thentic, though poetical biography of lustrious brother, the style of which ly spoken of.

On Sunday, the 10th inst. the ex-President, James Madison, entered on his eighty-fourth year. His health markably good. A feebleness in his ments, which lessens his activity, bars him from exercise on horseback, the only marks of his advanced life.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, March 29, 1834.

DEAR SIR, I annex you the proceedings of a Meeting, held in this place last evening. — Not, but on one occasion before, have I witnessed large and respectable an assemblage. Our Hall was literally crowded, and it affords me pleasure to say, that the greatest unanimity prevailed. On submitting the Preamble and Resolutions, Mr. Meares addressed the meeting in his usual energetic style.

Proceedings of a meeting held at the Town Hall in Wilmington, N. C., on Friday evening, March 28th, 1834, pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the gross insult offered to American citizens by certain officers of his Britannic Majesty at Nassau, New Providence; Col. Gabriel Holmes was called to the Chair, and Alexander Anderson, Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, Wm. B. Meares, Esq. submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—Whereas, it has been the misfortune of certain American citizens, officers and passengers on board the American brig Encomium, on her voyage from Charleston, S. C., to New Orleans, to have the ship wrecked on one of the Bahama Keys. And whereas they (with a portion of their property saved from the wreck) were carried to Nassau, New Providence; and whereas, according to their statements, said American Citizens, soon after their arrival at Nassau, were grossly insulted by certain officers of the Island, were forcibly deprived of their property, and by the Lieutenant Governor, threatened with the halter, in case they attempted to resist:

Therefore Resolved, That as American Citizens, we feel the strongest indignation at the insults and outrages thus offered our Fellow Citizens

Resolved further, That the forcible seizure and detention of the property of American Citizens, the wrecked and thrown, by the act of Providence, on a foreign shore, is contrary to the laws of hospitality, and a palpable violation of the laws of civilized nations.

Resolved further, That we know no difference, and we recognise any distinction between property and persons (as known to our laws,) and property and things.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this meeting it behooves the Government of these United States to take the most *prompt, decisive*, and energetic measures to inquire into, *and to redress* this outrage on our citizens, and that we feel the full confidence in the promptitude and energy of our Government, in this regard.

Resolved further, That we at all times, stand ready and willing, and pledge ourselves, to repel insult and aggression on the persons or property of American citizens, from whatsoever quarter the same may come.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The motion, *Resolved*, That Col. Gabriel Holmes, Alexander Anderson, and William B. Meares, Esq. be a committee to forward these Resolutions to the President of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A singular incident occurred in this town on Friday last. It appears that some persons had been amusing themselves by worrying an ox that had been confined in the Court House Yard for the purpose of being fattened—and that they had employed for this purpose an old ragged coat. After he had become much incensed, an individual put on the coat and sallied into the yard, when the ox made at him, and followed him up a flight of stairs into the second story. Here, missing the object of his pursuit, he bolted through a window, and came down into the street considerably injured by his leap of about 25 feet.

Fraud in packing Hay.—A gentleman has called us to notice a fraud which he discovered a day or two ago, in a bundle of North-Carolina Hay, in the centre of which he found about 20 lbs. of worthless trash. We hope the time is at hand when we shall no longer be obliged to import from such a distance, large quantities of an article which ought also to have been produced in abundance in an agricultural State like this. There have been between 500 and 1000 bundles of North-Carolina Hay, worth about $5 per bundle consumed in this place within three months past.

The Globe.—The utter disregard of truth with which this print is distinguished, and which is disgraceful to the administration has made it its organ, has been fully exemplified in a recent occurrence. The circumstances are these:

Mr. Duane lately published a letter contradicting an assertion of the Globe, that Mr. Duane had offered to remove the Deposites if the President would postpone the measure until the 1st January. Mr. D. denies the statement in toto; and published a letter which he addressed to Mr. McLean, Secretary of State, on the 8th September, in which he declares that *no cause* existed for a removal of the Deposites, and that he *would* act upon any time to make the change, because he did not know that any cause did exist. The Globe then comes out with a statement, that "we have assurances from all the members of the Cabinet, disclaiming any knowledge of the aforesaid letter." Mr. McLane then publishes a Card, stating that the Editor of the Globe had had no "assurances" from him of any kind upon the subject. He has no doubt that Mr. Duane wrote the letter, because he recollects having heard him express the sentiments it contains.

Merchants' Bank.—It is probable that the Deposites will by given up by this Bank—the Stockholders of a large majority of the stock having signed a request to the Directors to relinquish them.

The Chatham Superior Court held last week, Judge Norwood presiding, *Wm. R. Devine*, was convicted of the crime of Perjury, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a fine of $100.

James Mundon, indicted for burglary in breaking into the store of Messrs. Robert Patterson Faucett, at Haywood, was convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to receive thirty lashes, and be imprisoned three months.—*Hillsborough Recor.*

CONGRESS.—The Bank debate is going on in both Houses with undiminished interest.

On Tuesday last, Mr. MANGUM presented a memorial from the village of Wilkesboro', in the Western part of the State of North Carolina, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, complaining of the violation of law and assumption of power by the Executive, in the removal of the deposites.—By a letter which he had received, he was informed that, of the signers of this memorial, nine-tenths had recently been the friends of the Administration, and in favor of Gen. Jackson and his measures.

Mr. MANGUM then presented a memorial from the citizens of Halifax County, North Carolina, complaining of the removal of the public deposites, and praying for their restoration to the U. States Bank. He was personally acquainted with most of the petitioners, and he could say that they were highly respectable. They complained of the violation of law and assumption of power by the Executive. They pray that Congress will interfere and arrest the distress which pervades the country, which they believe may be checked by the restoration of the deposites.

He moved that the memorials be read, and referred to the Committee on Finance; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hall of N. C., presented a memorial in favor of the restoration of the Deposites, from the inhabitants of Plymouth, N. C.

Among the memorials presented have been one from Fayette County, Kentucky, signed by 1200 persons; one from the 3d Congressional District in Pennsylvania, signed by 4,672 persons; one from Franklin County, Penn. signed by 1800 persons; and one from Brooklyn, N. Y. signed by 600 persons; all opposed to the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Webster's bill has, on his own motion, been laid on the table, in consequence of the wide range which the debate had taken, the effect of which would be, to put off Mr. Clay's resolutions. As he was anxious that these should be acted on, he desired to lay his bill on the table, which was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, King, of Geo., Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—15.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Clay offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of deposites in the Union Bank of Maryland, and whether any deposites had been made recently to enable it to sustain itself. Mr. Clay said, that in consequence of a connexion between the Bank of Maryland, which had just failed, and the Union Bank, an immense run had been made upon the latter; that the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the Bank, were crowded with people pressing to obtain specie. It was known that the Secretary of the Treasury was himself a stockholder in the Union Bank, and, as reported, to a large amount. He had heard, but would not vouch for the fact, that within a few days, this Bank had been furnished with a Treasury Draft for $150,000, to enable it to sustain itself when the failure of the Bank of Maryland should be announced. His object was to ascertain the facts.

It has since appeared, from a statement in the Globe, that Mr. Taney holds between 6 and $7,000 of stock in the Union Bank.—That, when the selection of the Deposite Banks was to be made, he informed the President of this fact, and declined to make the selection for Baltimore; and that the President made this selection.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a memorial signed by nine hundred of the inhabitants of the town of Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and praying for their restoration, with such other measures as Congress may deem expedient.

Those members of the Senate (said Mr. Webster) who have travelled from Boston to Salem or to Nahant, will remember the town of Lynn. It is a beautiful town, situated upon the sea, is highly industrious, and has been hitherto prosperous and flourishing. With a population of eight thousand souls, its great business is the manufacture of shoes. Three thousand persons, men, women, and children, are engaged in this manufacture. They make and sell, ordinarily, *two millions of pairs of shoes* a year, for which, at 75 cents a pair, they receive one million five hundred thousand dollars. They consume half a million of dollars worth of leather, of which they buy a large portion in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the rest in their own neighborhood. The articles manufactured by them are sent to all parts of the country, finding their way into every principal port from Eastport round to St. Louis.

Now, sir, when I was last among the people of this handsome town, all was prosperity and happiness. Their business was not extravagantly profitable, they were not growing rich over fast, but they were comfortable, all employed, and all satisfied and contented. But, sir, with them, as with others, a most serious change has taken place. They find their usual employments suddenly arrested, from the same cause which has smitten other parts of the country, with like effects; and they have sent forward a memorial, which I have now the honor of laying before the Senate. This memorial, sir, is signed by nine hundred of the legal voters of the town, and I understand the largest number of votes known to have been given is 1,060. Their memorial is short; it complains of the illegal removal of the deposites, of the attack on the Bank, and of the effect of these measures on their business. One of their Committee, sir, has brought on this memorial, and I learn from him facts, so clearly illustrative of the evil consequences of the Secretary's proceedings, that I must pray a moment's indulgence to state them.

The case of these memorialists shews fully and exactly the beneficial operation of the Bank, and the effect of embarrassing or discontinuing its operations. The manufacturers of Lynn, as I have already said, send their articles to every State in the Union; and they there sell them to wholesale and retail dealers. For the proceeds of the sales they draw their bills on time, and these bills are discounted; they receive cash for them, and the bills go forward, to be paid in due time. They have found no difficulty in cashing their bills at a rate of discount not exceeding *three-fourths of one per cent.* though drawn on the most distant places; and thus they have been able to realize an advance upon their articles, so soon as shipped, and with this advance have been ready to buy new stock, and go on with their operations. But the Executive Government has broke up all this. These manufacturers cannot now sell their bills but with extreme difficulty, and when they do sell them at all, they do it through the agency of brokers, and at a *discount of three per cent.* They lose, therefore, *two dollars and a quarter* in every hundred, by losing the former facilities of exchange. But there are other and still greater losses. In the present state of things, the manufacturers are unwilling to buy stock, and afraid to enter into any new engagements. They cannot, therefore, employ labor as formerly, and a state of confusion and embarrassment has consequently ensued.

Three hundred hands, I am informed, have been dismissed from their employment, even since the date of the memorial, and others must be dismissed. The means of living are thus snatched suddenly away from whole classes of industrious and worthy men, and their families threatened with want.

And now, sir, I beg leave to ask gentlemen, who support the measures of the Administration, what I am to say to these people? What answer am I to give them, when they ask me what is to be done for their relief? When am I to inform them the Experiment will be ended? I am the more anxious that they should furnish me with some answer, because I perceive that the business of *memorializing* Congress, instead of being nearly through, is but just begun. I perceive that petitions and Committees are coming from all quarters, from all classes, and from all parties, in constant and rapid succession, evincing a fixed resolution, among the people, not to fall, silent and uncomplaining victims, under acts of Government equally illegal and preposterous. If I mistake not, the spirit of the country is rising. The People think the Government of the country is *their* Government; the interests which it should protect *their* interests; and they have had enough, quite enough, of Executive Experiments.

Mr. President, when will this foolish Experiment be abandoned? All men may commit errors, but wise men, and candid men, will retract them, so soon as they see them to be errors. They will not adhere to error, in spite of experience, and grow more obstinate and more angry, in proportion as that error becomes more and more manifest. Sir, we have come to a pass in which attachment to preconceived opinions and to hastily adopted purposes, must give way to truth and reason. The times are becoming too sober, quite too sober, for any man, or set of men, to make a stubborn point of what they may call their own consistency. The country must be saved; and the People must save it by compelling those who have adopted ruinous measures, to retrace their steps, if they will not retrace them of their own free will, having seen their utter and absolute failure, and the enormous mischiefs which they have produced.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Allens advertised a day or two since the loss of eight $1000 bills of the U. States Bank. The annexed paragraph, from the Boston Centinel of yesterday, communicates intelligence of the recovery of the money and the detection of the thief.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY BY A BOY.—On the 19th February, the New Orleans correspondent of Messrs. S. & M. Allen & Co. remitted them $8000 in eight U. S. Bank notes of $1000 each. The remittance was due on the 10th inst. but did not come to hand until this morning, when it appeared that the letter containing it had been stolen by a boy employed in the Courier office, who went to the Post Office here with his mail papers, and whilst inside stole a bundle of letters from New Orleans which were lying on a counter.

After opening the letter containing the notes, he threw the others into the fire. Six of the notes of $1000 each he gave to his brother, whom he told he found them; one, which he had got changed at the bank, he gave to his mother; the other, on his presenting it to the bank to be changed (while the officer was comparing it with a description of the bills that had been left there) he left in possession of the bank. The boy, however, was known as being employed in a printing office, and by an ingenious contrivance of the Post Master, the boys from the sever l offices in the city, who are admitted into the Post Office, were made to appear before the Bank Teller with whom the bill had been left; on the boy from the Courier office appearing he was recognized, and subsequently confessed how he had disposed of the money and the other letters. The money has been recovered except fifteen dollars.

We find in the eastern papers, the following paragraph:

"*Extensive Forgery.*—Thomas Denrise, jr. of Kilby street, Boston, has fled from that city, it having been ascertained that the name of his father has been forged by him on paper to the amount of $30,000. He left the city on pretext of urgent business at the south."

Remarkable Longevity.—The Murfreesborough (Ten.) Monitor publishes the following extraordinary case of longevity.

"Mrs. *Betsy Trantham*, died in Maury county, in this State, on the 10th of January 1834, at the uncommonly advanced age of one hundred and fifty four years. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America, at the time the first settlements were made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. It is matter of history that the proprietors of Carolina induced a number of Palatines from Germany to emigrate to their lands in that colony, in order to give value to their possessions. For this purpose ships were prepared to convey the emigrants, and upon their arrival Governor Synte was directed to give to each 100 acres of land. Among the number of those who emigrated at that time, which was one hundred and twenty years ago, was Mrs. Trantham. At the age of 120 her eye sight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of 20. For many years previous to her death she was unable to walk, and it is said to have required a great attention in her friends for many years to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. For this purpose, she is said to have been placed between two feather beds for many years before her death, and by this means to have retained the natural warmth of her body. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste, and hearing. For twenty years before her death she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar.—At the age of sixty-five she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommonly advanced age. We doubt whether the annals of modern history can produce an equally remarkable instance of longevity."

Slander Suit.—A suit brought by the Rev. James Ambler against Lewis Tappan for slander, in charging the plaintiff with obtaining goods by false pretences, from the firm (Arthur Tappan & Co.) of which the defendant is a member, was tried on Friday, in the Court of Common Pleas of New York, and resulted in a verdict for *five hundred dollars* in favor of the plaintiff.

Murder.—We are shocked to learn that John H. Wiggins, Esq. a talented and promising young gentleman, residing near this place, was on the 9th inst. basely assassinated at Montgomery, Alabama. The cause, we understand, was a rivalry in courtship. The account we have learned is, that the murderer, whose name we have not heard, invited the deceased to a friendly walk, conducted him to a lonely place in the outskirts of the town, where, suddenly drawing a pistol, he shot him dead; and mounting his horse, previously stationed near the spot, made off. These are all the particulars that have yet reached us. Perhaps they may be varied by subsequent accounts.

P. S. we have since learned that Mr. W. lived several hours, but could not speak. That after three days pursuit the murderer has been caught and committed to prison, and proves to be Aug. Glover, late of Jasper county. *Georgia Journal.*

"*I may as well have the profits as another—if I don't sell others will.*"—Last week, E——E——was brought before J——T——, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for beating and maltreating his wife while he was in a state of intoxication. The facts were so clearly proved, and the case was one of such gross and palpable misconduct, that the Justice ordered him to the work-house for 70 days—a too lenient punishment altogether. When sentence was pronounced, E——'s son, about 13 years, who was present, spoke up, "Squire T——, father never would have done so in the world, *if you had not sold him the pint of rum.*" The unexpected and cutting reproof brought a blush upon the cheek of the Magistrate—an emotion which a rum dealer seldom betrays.—*Norwick Cour.*

Recipe for Scarlet Fever.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that a mixture of Cayenne Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar, as a gargle, has been used with good effect in that city.

The True Method of Manufacturing Jackson Men.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Commercial Herald:

I annex you a list of Post Office contracts, with the amount of extra allowances as extracted from the Blue Book, for 1833, published by order of Congress. I do not give you the tenth part:

Contractors.	*Contract Prices.*	*Extra.*
E. P. Johnson,	$4,800	$16.278
J. B. Elbridge,	400	1,200
J. F. Robinson,	1,000	2,000
D. M. Bull,	470	1,604
R. C. Stockton,	50,250	22.962
T. N. Ivory,	10,311	5,213
Thos. Carbrey,	600	3,250
E. Porter & Co.	25,436	28,232
Wm. Smith,	10,897	955
J. N. C. Stockton,	8,155	7,601
M. E. Sawyer,	3,320	3.466
Saltmarsh & Werton,	7,910	20,273
Camthey & Stinkle,	21.084	18.953
Ward, Taylor & Co.	16,880	22 596
Wm. Penny,	2,307	3,205
J. Brown,	520	1,808
J. M. Winters,	800	3,000
Wm. Neill & Co.	50.410	17,906
Isaac Tomkins,	10.101	5,128
	$255,651	$195,167

We ascertained at the Post Office, on inquiry, yesterday, that there were received by land, and by the steam packet from New York, eleven portmanteaus and seven bags, containing 1101 letters; and upwards of 9000 newspapers; and there were despatched during the day, twelve portmanteaus and five bags, containing upwards of 950 letters, and over 7500 newspapers—making a total received and despatched, of 23 portmanteaus and 12 bags, containing over 2000 letters, and 16500 newspapers. *New York Paper.*

FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOICE OF A MOMENT.

Stay thee, tiny child of Time!
Why should'st thou so swiftly flee—
Stay, and spend thy early prime
Wooing happiness with me.

"Mortal! what hath earth to bring
To allure my rapid wing'"
See how gaily life is strown,
Pleasant flowers adorn the way,
From the cottage to the throne;—
Life is all a holiday!

"Flowers conceal the pointed thorn,
Night o'ertakes the brightest morn."
Hear the swelling voice of Fame—
Millions shout the praise of one!
Tarry, till I earn a name,—
Some immortal deed [illegible].

"Fame!—what is it but a [illegible]!
Hast thou not a nobler theme?"
Fortune, then, let me adore,—
Wealth can compass all desire,—
Swift to heap Potosi's ore
All my eager hopes aspire.

"Wealth is but a name for *care*,—
Toil may win, yet may not wear."
Lighter joys will I pursue,—
Buoyant as the air and free,
Glide the fields of pleasure through,
In a ceaseless revelry!

"Deep the pit-fall of despair,
Let thy reckless step beware!"
Man, thy moments may not wait,
Waste not thou thy best estate;—
Folly spreads her path in guile,
Lures with false and cunning smile,
Gilds her snares with gorgeous glow,
Decks with flowers the way of woe!

Wrest thy spirit from the chain
Binding thee amid the vain,
The inconstant joys of earth,
Few, and small, and nothing worth.
Turn and grasp the fadeless prize
Treasured for thee in the skies.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Question has been taken on Mr. Clay's resolutions in the Senate, and the first, declaring the Secretary's reasons for removing the Deposites, unsatisfactory and insufficient, was adopted, 28 votes to 18. The second, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both.

Was adopted, 26 votes to 20. Two Senators were absent, who would have increased the majority.

Communications.

TEMPERANCE ADVANCING!!

A respectable citizen of our town informed me he had quit retailing Spirits, and that he had done much better since, and has got rid of a set of customers not very "*agreeable.*" Another large dealer had also concluded to abandon the traffic; this is truly pleasing to all our good citizens.

A CITIZEN.

March 24, 1834.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Surprised and grieved, that no more able friend of Temperance has taken it upon himself to answer the communication of "O. D. V.," in your paper of the 4th ult., I am reluctantly induced, at this late period, to make an effort to expose what to me, appears the subtle sophistry of his arguments.

In noticing the Resolution declaring it an immorality to traffic in ardent spirits as a common drink, O. D. V. says, "a resolution of this nature, assailing indiscriminately, and assimilating to murderers and incendiaries, a class of dealers, most of whom we believe to be honorable men and good citizens, evinces not only the reverse of a *temperate* spirit, but an *intemperate* interference of *temperate* advocates, in matters foreign to their ostensible objects, and a disposition to assume a general supervision over the concerns of their neighbours." Let us for a moment dwell upon the nature of this resolution. In the first place, it is nothing more than the combined expression of the *opinions* of individuals upon a subject vitally connected with the well being of society. Again, the object of this expression of opinion is not to heap censure upon a class of our citizens, but to awaken public attention, particularly the attention of honorable men and good citizens, who are engaged in vending spirits to this subject, and induce them to examine all the bearings of the business upon our social relations, and either become convinced that it adds to the amount of happiness, therefore, is justifiable and commendable, or to the account of misery, and therefore is an immorality, and ought to be abandoned. Are we not privileged to express opinions individually or collectively, upon a subject connected with the virtue and happiness of society, and thus with our own, without having it said that we desire to "assume the general supervision of the concerns of our neighbours?"

Again, O. D. V. says, "the resolution is repugnant to the spirit of our social compact," "inconsistent with individual liberty," "at war with the spirit of our institutions," "unjust, uncourteous," &c. &c.

Has he ever studied the nature of our institutions? If so, he has found that they are based upon public opinion, and can only be preserved by public virtue or destroyed by vice, both of which have much to do in the formation of opinion; and further, that the spirit of our social compact requires of us not only attention to our own morals, but to the state of public virtue. Upon this principle our Saviour and his followers, and indeed every distinguished philanthropist the world has ever produced, has spent time, talents, every thing, to expunge vice from society; using every means persuasive and convincing, to induce men to forsake vice and become virtuous. Did our Saviour meddle with the "concerns of his neighbours" and strike at the foundation of our social compact?—Who will presume to say that he did? And yet he never failed to express opinions upon every business tending to demoralize society. If by individual liberty, O. D. V. would be understood to mean the liberty of doing wrong without accountability, we would say at once, no such liberty exists in the whole universe of God; and the reason why certain immoralities are not condemned, will uniformly either be found in their prevalence, or the apathy of the public mind in regard to them.

If it is uncourteous and unjust to endeavor to do away the evils, consequently the misery of society, I, for one, desire always to be found with the uncourteous and unjust. With regard to the system of means adopted for the promotion of temperance, which O. D. V., in the fulness of opposition, seems to condemn, let the effects produced by these means attest their wisdom. Many individuals, deeply sunk in the vortex of drunkenness, have been restored to temperance and respectability; venders of spirits have abandoned the business as immoral; whole communities have been reformed; nations have been awakened to a sense of the enormity of the evils of intemperance, and better than all, public opinion is not only directed against it, but is fearlessly expressed in *resolutions*, as well as in other appropriate essays, which is our surety of ultimate success. Here is an inuendo for you: "Let the zealous temperance advocate examine himself, he may be a slave to some habit or passion equally as odious and destructive," &c. We plead guilty, and know we have not the moral courage to govern ourselves in these habits—therefore, knowing the strength of evil habits, we would exert ourselves to have every allurement to their formation removed, even the mixed spirits, in all their varied and rich colors, removed from the windows and shelves of dealers; and though we should be told again and again, that we are acting contrary to the spirit of our institutions, of the social compact, courtesy and justice, so long as we see good springing luxuriously, from our efforts, we will not cease. No. Not until the Hydra is destroyed and his reign ended. Neither do we envy the vender of spirits, his gains, much less the opposer of temperance, the doubtful honour of talents devoted to such an object.

TEMPERANCE.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on Tuesday last, Mr. ALEXANDER H. MOORE, printer, recently of this place, to Miss ELEANOR PRINCE.

In Moore County, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. DANIEL McINTOSH, to Miss MARGARET SHAW, daughter of John Shaw, Esq., of Cumberland.

In Lexington, Ken., on the 16th March, by the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, Dr. JOHN S. RICHARDSON, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Miss MARY ELOISA CHIPLEY, daughter of the Rev'd. Stephen Chipley of Lexington.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Col. JESSE BIRDSALL, formerly a merchant of this town, and recently of New York.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., RICHARD BRADLEY, Esq. aged 65 years. Mr. B. was for many years President of the Bank of Cape Fear, and of late Surveyor of the port of Wilmington.

On the 6th instant, at his residence in Lincoln County, Mr. MICHAEL WEST, in the one hundred and eighth year of his age. He was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland—was generally temperate in his habits.

On the 8th of February, at the house of his son, in Iredell County, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, HAMILTON McLATCHEY, Sen. He was born in Ireland, and at the age of nine years emigrated, with his father, to North Carolina, and settled in the then wilderness near the place where he lived and died.

In Moore County, on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARGARET CAMERON, consort of Mr. John Cameron, aged 77 years 2 months and 7 days. She has left a train of connections to mourn her loss.

When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies—
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.

Communicated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 31, Steamer Henrietta, and tow boat Post Boy, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Hay, &c., for T. Sandford & Co., Wm. O. Jeffreys, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, O. P. Stark, Jones Fuller, John Waddill, Jr., Willkings & Co. S. T. Hawley, W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, Edw'd J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, W. H. & P. Peck, Thos C. Blake, Nott & Starr, W. Whitehead, Lewis & Ross, and H. Potter, of this place; and Murphey & Moss, Brower & Troy, Nathan Hunt, and W. Watson, of the interior.

ARRIVED, March 30, 1834, Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Joseph Baker, Henry Horn, J. Jones, Willkings & Co., John M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, G. McNeill, W. O. Jeffreys, C. T. Haigh, O. P. Stark and E. J. Hale, of this place, and Peter Clingman, Clingman & Wright, Murphey & Taylor, John Murphey, Murphey & Moss, B. Clemmons, R. Reid, Wheeler & Burns, Womack & Goodwin, C. W. & E. R. Harriss, Cowan & Jenkins, Cowan & Foster, L. Cowan, W. H. Haywood, Mebane, McIver & Co., S. & W. Moore and Kane and Kirkland, of the interior. Also, towed up the boat Eliza Neal, with Salt, Fish and Oil, to H. E. Purviance and Hall & Johnson.

DEPARTED, on the 29th, John Walker's Lighter the James Seawell, with Cotton and Flour, for L. Brown, Jones Fuller and owner.

Also, on the 31st, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, &c. for sundry persons.

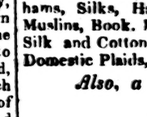
Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 26.

Brig Emeline from New York. Shooners, Gazette from Charleston, Delaware from do. Sloop Bill Guion from Gander Hall.

Also, on the 28th brig Damon and Schr. Undaunted, from New York.

Fayettevillr Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 9 a 11¼. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $4 25, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10



A meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, will take place in the Town Hall, on Monday 7th of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing Auctioneers for the ensuing year, and also appointing a Collector of Town Taxes for the year 1833.

By order,
DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

March 29th, 1834.

NOTE.—The Town Taxes for the year 1833 are the same as for the year 1832.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his DWELLING HOUSE, with 20 acres of Land, on Harrington Hill. Mr. Chas. B Jones will show the premises and communicate the terms to any person wishing to purchase.

D. A. DAVIS.

March 26, 1834. 78 4t.

For Sale,

THE two story HOUSE near the Court House, at present in the occupancy of Mr Henry Horn, and joining Mr. Jas Seawell. If not sold at private sale by the 1st of May, it will be offered at Auction. Terms, one fourth 90 days—the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years. For further particulars, apply to

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

April 1. 78 s.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Lewis & Ross to Matthew F. Freeman, the Subscribers will sell at their Auction Store, (opposite the Lafayette Hotel,) on Wednesday, the 9th inst., all the Goods of said Lewis & Ross, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Printed Muslins, Book, Mull, Cambric and Swiss Muslins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Ready made Vests, Domestic Plaids, Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of

SHOES.

The above Sale will be continued from day to day. As the Stock is large, Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

April 5. 2w.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just [illegible]ed. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Notice,

IS hereby given to the creditors of Mr Dee Kay to come before me, within sixty days from the date hereof, with their claims properly authenticated, as I now hold in my hands as Trustee of said Dee Kay, a balance of money, after paying the preferred debts, applicable to any other creditors of said Dee Kay.

G B. ATKINS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1834. 84 4t

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Wednesday the 26th inst. a negro man who calls himself

Samuel H. S. Rivers.

He says that he is free, and that he came last from Cheraw, and is a native of Charleston, S. C. He is very black, about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar on the right wrist, white teeth. He can read, and is very intelligent, and is a tailor by trade. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

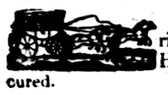
Fayetteville, March 31, 1834. 78tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48 t.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

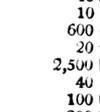
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY

AND

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty-five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73 tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN. Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Gloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67 tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic.—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

February 24, 1834.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833, 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
B. Hows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross-cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6. 1834.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 No. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Red Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-tf.§

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Temessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal, apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No 25 in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Smchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

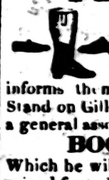
JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf

30 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 65-tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Among which are the following [illegible]

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans,
ent qualities,
500 do do Russett do
1000 do do Kip do
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Bootees and Shoes,
kinds,
300 do women's leather welts,
pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid Frenc
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots,
qualities
100 do do Col'rd Beliver
100 do Misses' do
200 do Child's do
300 do Calf and Morocco do

Travelling Trunks and

A good assortment of Leather Travelling
and Bags

Ladies' Combs,

A few doz Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs,
and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Black
Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur
And a few cases do fine Fur

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a
ment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus
Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &
I shall be constantly receiving fresh
the above articles, direct from the
which I shall sell at the very lowest
CASH.

Country Merchants and others
gain, will find it to their advantage
amine before selecting, as I have
nerally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the
Market Square and Gillespie Street.

L R BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately
T. Sandford & Co. in the range of
ings, West side of Green street, and
hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English
15 hhds *Sugar,*
50 *bags prime green Coffee,*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware

CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles to
merate; all of which will be so
cash or country produce. Com
will also be attended to.

WILL O.

November 11, 1833.

Lime and Molasses

50 Casks fresh *Thomastown Lime.*
15 Hhds. *Molasses, just receiv*
sale on *consignment by*

WM. O.

Dec. 31, 1833

Fayetteville Factory

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents
prietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville*
dles, at the lowest price. They
supplied with the Article, and all
prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD &

November 18.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York,
general assortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest
ces. Those wishing to purchase by
retail, will please call and examine

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper
Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle
&c., all of which will be sold low for

January 31, 1834.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from
York, an assortment of gilt and
Framed Looking Glasses
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns
general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom
curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns, together with
sortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE
Consisting of mahogany and walnut
Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables
fast and Tea do., Centre and Card do.
Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work
Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses
any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads
which will be sold on as good terms as can be
tained in the market.

December 30.

BURR MILL STONES.

OF all sizes, can be had at short notice,
plying to us, who are Agents for the
turers at New York. The Stones will be
board vessels in New York, when ordered
at the manufactory prices and free of
HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1834.

☞The Hillsborough Recorder and
rough Patriot will insert the above advertisement
three times, and forward their bills to
for payment.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.